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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
MARSH, OLIVIA MARIE	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2686	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/787,310	KAO ET AL	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Olivia Marsh	2686	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *27 February 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-22* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-22* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

2. Claims 1-2, 5-7, and 10-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Son (U.S. 2005/0197169 A1).

As to **claim 1**, Son discloses:

a method and apparatus for radio frequency identification (see paragraphs 3 and 9), comprising:

a supporter comprising a slot (see paragraph 33);

a data card comprising a memory chip, said data card for storing data, said data card being plugged into said slot, said data card connected to an antenna (see paragraphs 26, 32-33, and 44). It is inherent the smart card disclosed by Son comprises a memory chip to store data and an antenna to communicate with the SCR.

As to **claim 2**, Son discloses everything as applied in claim 1 and Son also discloses supporter is selected from the group consisting of MP3, mobile, watch, and belt (see Figure 1).

As to **claim 5**, Son discloses:

a method and apparatus for radio frequency identification (see paragraphs 3 and 9), comprising:

a supporter comprising a plurality of slots, said supporter internally connected to an antenna, said antenna for connecting to a memory chip (see Figure 1, paragraphs 9, 26, 30);

a memory chip for storing data, said memory chip being plugged into a slot, said memory chip electronically connected to said antenna by a contact on a surface of said memory chip (see paragraphs 30, 31, 35).

As to **claim 6**, Son discloses everything as applied in claim 5 and Son also discloses a second slot for directly connecting to a data card having an antenna (see Figure 1, paragraphs 26, 32-33, and 44).

As to **claim 7**, Son discloses everything as applied in claim 5 and Son also discloses supporter is selected from the group consisting of MP3, mobile, watch, and belt (see Figure 1).

As to **claim 10**, Son discloses:

a method and apparatus for radio frequency identification (see paragraphs 3 and 9), comprising:

a supporter comprising a memory chip, said memory chip for storing data, said supporter comprising an antenna which is to obtain induced voltage (see Figure 1, paragraphs 9, 26, 32-33, and 44). It is inherent the smart card disclosed by Son comprises a memory chip to store data and an antenna that induces voltage to communicate with the SCR.

As to **claim 11**, Son discloses everything as applied in claim 10 and Son also discloses supporter is selected from the group consisting of MP3, mobile, watch, and belt (see Figure 1).

3. Claims 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Seita (U.S. 6973327 B2).

As to **claim 14**, Seita discloses:

a method and apparatus for radio frequency identification (see column 1, lines 17-20, column 1, lines 44-46), comprising:

a supporter comprising a shell, wherein a memory chip and an antenna are inside said shell (column 3, lines 65-67, column 5, lines 5-10, column 5, lines 19-23; Figures 3A-3B).

As to **claim 15**, Seita discloses everything as applied in claim 14 and Seita also discloses supporter is selected from the group consisting of MP3, mobile, watch, and belt (column 1, lines 17-20).

4. Claims 18-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Engstrom *et al* (U.S. 203/0017848 A1).

As to **claim 18**, Engstrom discloses:

a method and apparatus for radio frequency identification (see paragraph 26), comprising:

a support comprising a shell and a memory chip and an antenna, wherein said memory chip and said antenna are adhering tags adhered to said shell (see paragraph 26, Figure 3).

As to **claim 19**, Engstrom discloses everything as applied in claim 18 and Engstrom also discloses supporter is selected from the group consisting of MP3, mobile, watch, and belt (paragraph 1).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 3, 8, and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Son as applied to claims 1, 5, and 10 above, and further in view of Arisawa *et al* (U.S. 2003/0141989 A1).

As to **claim 3**,Son discloses everything as applied in claim 1; however, Son fails to disclose memory chip comprises a plurality of components of diode and capacitor. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Arisawa.

In the same field of endeavor, Arisawa teaches a memory chip comprises a plurality of components of diode and capacitor (see Figure 10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the memory chip and data card, disclosed by Son, memory chip comprises a plurality of components of diode and capacitor, as taught by Arisawa, in order to store data on the memory chip.

As to **claim 8**, Son discloses everything as applied in claim 5; however, Son fails to disclose memory chip comprises a plurality of components of diode and capacitor. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Arisawa.

Arisawa teaches a memory chip comprises a plurality of components of diode and capacitor (see Figure 10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the memory chip and data card, disclosed by Son, memory chip comprises a plurality of components of diode and capacitor, as taught by Arisawa, in order to store data on the memory chip.

As to **claim 12**, Son discloses everything as applied in claim 10; however, Son fails to disclose memory chip comprises a plurality of components of diode and capacitor. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Arisawa.

Arisawa teaches a memory chip comprises a plurality of components of diode and capacitor (see Figure 10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the memory chip and data card, disclosed by Son, memory chip comprises a plurality of components of diode and capacitor, as taught by Arisawa, in order to store data on the memory chip.

7. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Seita as applied to claim 14 above, and further in view of Arisawa *et al* (U.S. 2003/0141989 A1).

As to **claim 16**, Seita discloses everything as applied in claim 14; however, Seita fails to disclose memory chip comprises a plurality of components of diode and capacitor. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Arisawa.

Arisawa teaches a memory chip comprises a plurality of components of diode and capacitor (see Figure 10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the memory chip and data card, disclosed by Seita, memory chip comprises a plurality of components of diode and capacitor, as taught by Arisawa, in order to store data on the memory chip.

8. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Engstrom as applied to claim 18 above, and further in view of Arisawa *et al* (U.S. 2003/0141989 A1).

As to **claim 20**, Engstrom discloses everything as applied in claim 18; however, Engstrom fails to disclose memory chip comprises a plurality of components of diode and capacitor. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Arisawa.

Arisawa teaches a memory chip comprises a plurality of components of diode and capacitor (see Figure 10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the memory chip and data card, disclosed by Engstrom, memory chip

comprises a plurality of components of diode and capacitor, as taught by Arisawa, in order to store data on the memory chip.

9. **Claims 4, 9, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Son as applied to claims 1, 5, and 10 above, and further in view of Bashan *et al* (U.S. 6719206 B1).**

As to **claim 4**, Son discloses everything as applied in claim 1; however, Son fails to disclose antenna is made of being selected from the group consisting of printed circuit board (PCB) or coiled enameled wire. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Bashan.

In the same field of endeavor, Bashan teaches antenna is made of being selected from the group consisting of printed circuit board (PCB) or coiled enameled wire (see column 1, lines 10-12, column 4, lines 60-62).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the method and antenna, disclosed by Son, antenna is made of being selected from the group consisting of printed circuit board (PCB) or coiled enameled wire, as taught by Bashan, to ensure no additional electrical connections are required between the coil antenna and the chip carrier module.

As to **claim 9**, Son discloses everything as applied in claim 5; however, Son fails to disclose antenna is made of being selected from the group consisting of printed circuit board (PCB) or coiled enameled wire. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Bashan.

In the same field of endeavor, Bashan teaches antenna is made of being selected from the group consisting of printed circuit board (PCB) or coiled enameled wire (see column 1, lines 10-12, column 4, lines 60-62).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the method and antenna, disclosed by Son, antenna is made of being selected from the group consisting of printed circuit board (PCB) or coiled enameled wire, as taught by Bashan, to ensure no additional electrical connections are required between the coil antenna and the chip carrier module.

As to **claim 13**, Son discloses everything as applied in claim 10; however, Son fails to disclose antenna is made of being selected from the group consisting of printed circuit board (PCB) or coiled enameled wire. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Bashan.

In the same field of endeavor, Bashan teaches antenna is made of being selected from the group consisting of printed circuit board (PCB) or coiled enameled wire (see column 1, lines 10-12, column 4, lines 60-62).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the method and antenna, disclosed by Son, antenna is made of being selected from the group consisting of printed circuit board (PCB) or coiled enameled wire, as taught by Bashan, to ensure no additional electrical connections are required between the coil antenna and the chip carrier module.

10. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Seita as applied to claim 14 above, and further in view of Bashan *et al* (U.S. 6719206 B1).

As to **claim 17**, Seita discloses everything as applied in claim 14; however, Seita fails to disclose antenna is made of being selected from the group consisting of printed circuit board (PCB) or coiled enameled wire. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Bashan.

In the same field of endeavor, Bashan teaches antenna is made of being selected from the group consisting of printed circuit board (PCB) or coiled enameled wire (see column 1, lines 10-12, column 4, lines 60-62).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the method and antenna, disclosed by Seita, antenna is made of being selected from the group consisting of printed circuit board (PCB) or coiled enameled wire, as taught by Bashan, to ensure no additional electrical connections are required between the coil antenna and the chip carrier module.

11. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Engstrom as applied to claim 18 above, and further in view of Bashan *et al* (U.S. 6719206 B1).

As to **claim 21**, Seita discloses everything as applied in claim 18; however, Seita fails to disclose antenna is made of being selected from the group consisting of printed circuit board (PCB) or coiled enameled wire. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Bashan.

In the same field of endeavor, Bashan teaches antenna is made of being selected from the group consisting of printed circuit board (PCB) or coiled enameled wire (see column 1, lines 10-12, column 4, lines 60-62).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the method and antenna, disclosed by Seita, antenna is made of being

selected from the group consisting of printed circuit board (PCB) or coiled enameled wire, as taught by Bashan, to ensure no additional electrical connections are required between the coil antenna and the chip carrier module.

12. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Engstrom as applied to claim 18 above, and further in view of JP 2004348497.

As to **claim 22**, Engstrom discloses everything as applied in claim 18; however, Engstrom fails to disclose adhering tag is a soft circuit board and is coated with adhering material on a surface of said adhering tag. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by JP 2004348497.

In the same field of endeavor, JP 2004348497 teaches adhering tag is a soft circuit board and is coated with adhering material on a surface of said adhering tag (see NOVELTY, USE, Figures 2-3, 8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the method and adhering tag, disclosed by Engstrom, adhering tag is a soft circuit board and is coated with adhering material on a surface of said adhering tag, as taught by JP 2004348497, to use in an entry exit wireless communication system.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Olivia Marsh whose telephone number is 571-272-7912. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha Banks-Harold can be reached on 571-272-7905. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Marsha D Banks-Harold

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